

THE VERY LATEST.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

PARIS SURROUNDED.

FRESH INSTRUCTIONS TO THIERS.

BAZAINE HAS ESCAPED FROM METZ AND IS ADVANCING ON SEDAN.

THE GATES OF PARIS TO BE CLOSED TO-DAY.

SIXTEEN BRIDGES OVER THE SEINE DESTROYED.

English Reports.

LONDON, September 15. The Pall Mall Gazette concurs in the general opinion that Thiers's mission is not of an official character.

Austrian Reports.

VIENNA, September 15. The Chamber of Deputies convened to-day. The deputies from Bohemia are absent. The Reichsrath convenes to-morrow.

Belgian Reports.

BRUSSELS, September 15. Sedan has been placed in a state of siege. The Mayor has been arrested and the inhabitants expelled. The Prussians apprehend the approach of Bazeine's army, which, it is reported, has escaped from Metz, and said to have reached Carignan.

French Reports.

BOULLE, September 15.—18.15 P. M. A part of Bazeine's army has cut through the Prussians and are now marching towards Paris. Carnot's commands.

PARIS, September 15.

The Prussians are advancing in immense force. To-morrow the capital will be completely isolated. All of the railroads except those running west have been destroyed.

To-day Thiers received further instructions, and hopes are entertained of a peaceful result. The forest of Bondy is burning. Other forests will be destroyed to-morrow. The gas connections are not to be cut for a few days. Neuilly is full of provisions. The gates of Paris will be closed to-morrow. Over six million pounds of gunpowder are in Paris. Sixteen bridges over the Seine have been destroyed.

NEW YORK, September 15. A special dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: "At St. Denis, yesterday, the Prussians were approaching in thousands. By a close calculation the Prussian force is four hundred thousand. There is great agitation here."

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

ABOUT ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

PARIS, September 15. An idea has been started in Berlin of converting Alsace and Lorraine into an independent Republic. It is regarded with favor in London. It is looked on as a condition to which both Belgium and Holland would assent.

THE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

A letter from Dr. Marion Sims, who is doing hospital service with the French army, states that American ambulances have been more useful than others, but adds: "We want everything, and have sent to England for the necessities. What a pity our splendid stock is locked up in the Rue de la Paix."

THE SIEGE.

PARIS, September 15. Paris will fight to the last. General Trochu is satisfied that he can hold out. A part of the enemy's forces is to be near the walls on Tuesday, and the rest follows rapidly. The inhabitants are urged to be ready for the worst. The walls are a mile and a half from the outlying boulevards, and the outlying forts are a mile from the walls; so the enemy's guns must take position three miles from the outer boulevards. In the meantime negotiations are very active.

THE SIEGE.

PARIS, September 15. It is reported that five hundred thousand francs have been offered for a messenger who would deliver a message to the commandant of Metz. One man who undertook the service has been shot by the Prussians.

OPERATIONS BEFORE STRASBOURG.

BRUNATTO, near Strasbourg, September 9. The operations against Strasbourg are carried on by slow but sure rule. General Loewenfeld, General Von Woerder's chief of staff, expresses the opinion that it was a mathematical certainty that the place would fall about the 24th instant. The course pursued in the siege is the carrying away of the batteries. The siege is surrounded by three concentric moats, eighteen feet deep. Unless the channel of the Ill can be turned they present an insurmountable obstacle to storming. The general belief is that the place will be taken in about four days. The third parallel approaches completion. The first and second parallels are armed with twenty-four pounders. The third will be armed with 125-pounders, which, at a distance of a couple of hundred yards, can easily fall the batteries.

THE POPE COMING TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 15. The Pope sent a protest to the Powers against the occupation of his territory, but will not resist by arms. He is coming to England in a British frigate, and Archbishop Manning is making preparations for his reception.

VICTOR HUGO INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, September 15. The Herald's Paris correspondent has an interview with Victor Hugo at which the latter said: He had determined to address a special appeal to the American people. Since you saw me lay the bones of many writers have withered by head and years of exile have not deadened my heart. The desolation that fills France to-day, and the sight of the misfortunes which have befallen this unhappy land, are too poignant to express in words.

This is the words of a man who is now regarded as the greatest of his age, and who has been a conqueror not so much by the blood of his unholty ambition? Why should the King of Prussia, who declared that we were not to be a people of France, not be content, now that his antagonist has been stricken and has disappeared from the scene of strife? The fall of Bonaparte allows me to return to my home after an exile of nineteen years. Why are we to be slaughtered?

Is it right that we should be slaughtered on our hearths because Prussia was provoked by a criminal whom Providence has overtaken? It will be an eternal disgrace to the King of Prussia if he refuses to sheath his bloody sword, now that the cause is gone which induced him to draw it. The people of Germany are as humane as they are courageous. If the King mistakes their sentiments if he thinks it is their wish to prolong this frightful butchery and degrade a nation which has been dragged into the conflict, the appeal to all Christians to raise their hands against the barbarity of this war. I thank God I have been heard; for to-day I received a letter from the camp of King William, signed by ten thousand men at arms, saying that they shrink from the slaughter.

Will not the United States, the common home of so many Germans and French, will not its citizens, will not its Government, will not its Christian effort to extinguish this hot torch of war? Will not the elder sister of our young Republic stretch forth the hand of remembrance against the untold calamities which threaten us?

TOBACCO MANUFACTURE.

RICHMOND, September 15. The statistics of internal revenue shows the amount of growing tobacco manufactured in this city in 1869 was 15,021,000 pounds, being double the amount manufactured the year before. The amount of smoking tobacco was 1,000,000 pounds, being over four times as much as was manufactured the year before. There has been no rain in this vicinity for several days.

THE PROBLEM OF PEACE.

ENGLAND AND THE NEW REPUBLIC.

WHAT LORD GRANVILLE SAID TO THIERS.

PRUSSIA AND THE REPUBLIC—THE PRICE OF RECOGNITION.

HOW PRUSSIA PROPOSES TO END THE WAR.

THE NAPOLEONIC REGENCY TO BE RESTORED.

ITALIAN UNITY ACCOMPLISHED.

PRUSSIAN SIEGE GUNS IN THE MUD.

AMERICANS RUSHING TO THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

PARIS FASHION JOURNALS SUSPENDED.

NOON DISPATCHES.

England and the New Republic.

LONDON, September 15. England not having recognized the French Republic, M. Thiers has not been received at the foreign office. During an interview at the French Embassy, Lord Granville, replying to the propositions of M. Thiers, said: "I do not see how England can interfere. But I think I may say that, while preserving a strict neutrality, England will present to Prussia any propositions offered by France, and will act the part of a sincere friend. It cannot, however, be expected that England will join any power in uttering a threat to Prussia; nor can England positively promise to urge upon Prussia the acceptance of any offer which France may be disposed to make."

Prussia and the Republic.

BERLIN, September 15. The Provisional Government at Paris would have been accepted by the Prussians had the Prussian exactions been accepted. These exactions embraced the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and the dismantlement of the frontier forts. But the Provisional Government refused to listen to any proposition involving the surrender of any portion of French soil.

How Prussia Proposes to End the War.

LONDON, September 15. The News contains a letter from Berlin, giving the views of the Prussian Government. Prussia, it tells us, will not negotiate with the present French Government. King William proposes to occupy Paris. The Regency, the Senate and the Corps Legislatif will then be reassembled, and the restored government will name commissioners to negotiate peace. When this treaty is signed Napoleon will be released, and France will be left free to choose her own government.

The Roman Question.

LONDON, September 16. Intense eagerness prevails here to hear further from Rome.

Italian unity seems to be accomplished. The people seem almost entirely to sympathize with the Italians. The Papal garrison at Montalto has been captured.

An Italian division should now be before, if not in, Rome. Civita Vecchia has declared for Italy. The inhabitants of Bracciano displayed Italian flags upon the approach of the Italian troops.

[Bracciano is seventeen miles northwest of Rome.]

FLORENCE, September 15.

The Opinions denies that there are any diplomatic difficulties in the way of the occupation of Rome.

Latest from Paris.

LONDON, September 15. Communication between Paris and Lyons has been destroyed by the Prussians at Montereau, sixteen miles southeast of Melun.

A short skirmish occurred there. Firing was heard at Paris. All the bridges within reach were destroyed by the French on the Lyons Road.

Spain and the Republic.

MADRID, September 15. Olazaga, Spanish Minister at Paris, has been recalled, his office being a recognition of the French Republic—this recognition being a violation of treaties whereby Spain was bound to await the action of other powers.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

French Reports.

PARIS, September 15. The French troops which entered Baden territory will remain to operate on German soil. Reinforcements have been sent them.

Trochu, in his address to the Gardes Nationales, says that the result of his review was highly gratifying, and he assured them that the defence of the city would be admirably maintained. Paris is ready to sacrifice all in order to give France time to organize for irresistible defence.

Last night the Parisians were awakened by tremendous cannonading all along the ramparts. The excitement was allayed by the information that the troops were practising. The shops are mostly closed; the masters and the employees are drilling.

Lord Lyons warns the English to leave the city while they may.

The Place de la Concorde is filled with cavalry and National Guard.

The Prussians were discovered firing with rifles from a secluded place at a balloon.

A large number of franc-tireurs are camped at Montmartre.

The Prussians to-day camped at Croix aux Bois, near Fontaine, near the city.

The Germans appeared at Nugent Sur Seine, and retreated before the people.

Many German Prussian siege guns are embedded in the mud in the Canal de la Marne at Balne. The Germans attempted to transport guns by this canal, when the French let out the water, and it is said the siege will be delayed a considerable length of time in consequence.

The forts at Lyons are completed, and troops are reaching there daily. The guns are all in position.

Large sums of money have been subscribed throughout France for defence.

Large forces are organizing in every department.

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A party of American volunteers passed Tours to-day for Paris.

Conscripits for the regular army are drilling daily.

The Prussians are swarming around Nancy. The Gauls has reason to predict a happy result from the pending peace negotiations.

The Prussian dragoons have appeared before Nugent-sur-Marne, Calinas, Plessy and Linds, small towns northeast, east and southeast of Paris.

The National Guard is being organized throughout France.

Trochu in an order to-day says that 70,000 men on the ramparts, by persevering efforts, may save Paris.

The city is unapproachable if its defenders are properly armed.

The consellers of State have temporarily suspended their authority.

The foreign diplomats are still in Paris.

English Reports.

LONDON, September 15. The Pope has an explanatory letter from Victor Emanuel, in which he says delay on his part would lead to the proclamation of a Republic in every Italian city. The soldiers would not have fought a Republic, and the result would have been fatal to the Papacy; as it is, Republicanism is so rampant that it might get more irrepressible.

The Empress and Louis make constant excursions around Hastings. Carriages are never used.

The Paris fashion journals are suspended. Mourning is generally worn in Paris and Berlin.

A dispatch, dated Cassel, says the Emperor spends his mornings making long excursions. His guard consists of one Prussian officer, two subalterns, one trumpeter, and thirty-one men.

THE CREAM OF THE WAR LETTERS.

Paris Making Ready for a Siege.

[Paris Correspondence, Aug. 23, of N. Y. Tribune.]

Those who are familiar with Paris will remember the long rows of splendid houses which about the Bois de Boulogne outside the barriers, the beautiful villas, the parks and the gardens, all of which are being rapidly evacuated, and the inhabitants are flocking into the city, goods and all. The railway stations are all blocked up with goods, and the streets are filled with the debris of the city. The Prussians are looking for a siege, and the city is making ready for it.

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which have been most advertised for cheapness—a couple of serpens de ville regulate the order of going and coming. It is a singular and amusing spectacle, and the suggestive reflections which the newspaper from which the details of the vulturing of Paris are taken, underestimates the facts. The statement appeared quite a week ago, and for the last week has been read in the Prussian departments a continuous procession of oxen, sheep and cows, which have joined their friends in the Bois de Boulogne, and these have been accompanied and followed by hundreds of carts and wagons loaded up with straw, hay, corn, oats, barley, and other grain. The Minister of Commerce has caused this influx of live stock, fodder and pulse into Paris, by informing the peasantry and the farmers that the government would purchase everything at a fair price, and store the grain till wanted, free of cost to the producers. A certain delay is allowed them to bring in their produce. What they cannot convey away will be burned or otherwise destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Prussians. The alternative is a disastrous one.

There are now in the city, or in the Bois de Boulogne, some forty thousand head of live stock, which, with the thousands of sheep and cows, give us a year's supply in ordinary times. Counting the increased number of months when the army is here, and the increased consumption during a time like this, we have a very large supply for three months, and a considerable surplus for five or six months. At first, provisions were thought of, but it was found impossible to get a sufficient supply in Europe, and, besides, the effect upon the public health was feared. Now there is a certainty about the matter of food. Yesterday forty thousand head of sheep were brought in, and have been placed for the time in the unfinished buildings of the new college of Bonaparte, and the Prussians are speculating in the matter of food. A certain amount of wheat and grain now on hand, and striking a man between them we get a com munitary supply for four months. Going a little further, we find that the Prussians have not enough for two months, quite long enough for all practical purposes.

REPUBLICANISM IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, September 15. The Republican executive committee to-day passed a resolution calling a convention of each Congressional district on the 5th of October to appoint members of the State executive committee who meet at Atlanta on October 18th. They urge the Republicans to organize forthwith and nominate candidates to the General Assembly and county offices. They also recommend the passage of a law changing election week to the week before Christmas. This is approved by Akerman. In the event the law is not passed, the election will occur on the 8th of November, the day named in the constitution.

NIAGARA OUTDORE.

LONDON, September 15. A cataraet has been discovered in British Guiana, South Africa, that dwarfs Niagara. There are two falls of one hundred and seventy feet and fifty feet volume of water passing over. They are seventy-eight feet deep and one hundred yards broad during the dry season.

QUARANTINE ESTABLISHED.

GALVESTON, September 15. A quarantine of twenty-five days has been established here on all vessels from New Orleans and Brazos City.

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

MONTREAL, September 15. The international boat race came off to-day between the Tyne and St. Johns, and was won in 41 minutes and 10 seconds by the former, which came in three lengths ahead.

FARRAGUT'S REMAINS.

NEW YORK, September 15. The city authorities have requested the United States to take charge of the removal of Farragut's remains hither. In case of refusal, the city will arrange for a magnificent funeral pageant.

ILLNESS OF A MINISTER.

MADRID, September 15. Rivero, member of the Cabinet, is sick, and his resignation is expected. Rodriguez will probably succeed him.

THE LOAN TO BE EFFECTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 15. The Sultan withdraws his objection to the Khedive's latest loan.

CHOLERA INCREASING.

HAVANA, September 15. The cable between Cuba and Jamaica is working well. Cholera is on the increase.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The ship wrecked on the Goodwin Sands was the Elsie Rockman.